



A Comprehensive Guide to  
**Toxicology in Preclinical  
Drug Development**

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# Biostatistics for Toxicologists

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## OUTLINE

<b>Introduction</b>	725	<i>Case Study – General Toxicology Example</i>	733
Study Design	725	<i>Case Study – Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology</i>	736
<b>Basic Statistical Concepts</b>	726	F1: Postnatally	737
Estimation	727	<i>Case Study – Carcinogenicity Studies</i>	739
Significance Testing	727	Mortality	740
Testing Philosophies	729	Tumor Data	740
Zero Dose Comparisons	729	<i>Case Study – Endocrine Study (Female Pubertal Study)</i>	743
Dose-Response Trend Testing	730	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>745</b>
Parametric vs. Nonparametric	730	<b>References</b>	<b>745</b>
Data Characteristics	731		
Count Data	732		
<b>Case Studies</b>	733		

## INTRODUCTION

The objective of this chapter is to develop concepts to aid in the understanding of statistics as it applies to toxicology. First, study design concepts will be reviewed from a statistical perspective, followed by some basic statistical concepts presented in a toxicological context. Next, case studies will be presented for data collected for several different examples of typical toxicology studies to illustrate various statistical principles. These case studies will also be used to highlight the differences, from a statistical perspective, between the various types of toxicology studies.

This chapter is not intended to provide cookbook recipes for applying statistical methods to data collected in toxicology studies. As such, formulas and calculations are kept to a minimum unless used to illustrate a concept. Rather, this chapter is intended to provide a basic foundation of statistical principles that will enable the reader to critically appraise the design, conduct, statistical methodology, and interpretation of

various toxicology studies in the literature and in a regulatory environment.

The example data used in the case studies to illustrate concepts have been constructed to reflect real data in terms of magnitude and variation.

### Study Design

The goal of statistical experimental design is to get as close as possible to the ideal experiment, given the constraints of feasibility, finite resources, inherent variability in animals, and the ability to extend the results beyond the current experiment. The ideal experiment will generate data to answer the question it was proposed to answer.

Requirements for a good experiment are listed below (see D.R. Cox [1] for further details):

1. Absence of systematic error. This is a requirement to provide an unbiased estimate of the treatment effect through the comparison of nearly equivalent groups,